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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/816,838	03/23/2001	Peggy M. Stumer	2001P05291US	6909

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Siemens Corporation
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EXAMINER

RAMAKRISHNAIAH, MELUR

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2643	

DATE MAILED: 05/08/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/816,838 Applicant(s) Peggy M. Stumer et al.
Examiner Melur. Ramakrishnaiah Art Unit 2643



-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on Mar 23, 2001
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

a) All b) Some* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- 15) Notice o. References Cited (PTO-892) 18) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 16) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 19) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 17) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). 5 20) Other: _____

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2, 7, 9, 10-11, 16, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ihata (JP407336433A) in view of Hoskinson et al. (US PAT: 5,339,351, hereinafter Hoskinson).

Regarding claim 1, Ihata discloses a method of transmitting callback number after a call goes on-hook, the method comprising the steps of: upon initiation of a call, storing callback number in a buffer (6, fig. 1), upon detecting an on-hook event, transmitting the callback number from the buffer (fig. 1, see abstract).

Regarding claim 10, Ihata further teaches an apparatus for transmitting call back number after call goes on-hook, the apparatus comprising: storage means (6, fig. 1) for storing the callback number upon initiation of a call, transmitting means (5, fig. 1) coupled to the storage means for transmitting stored callback number upon detecting an on-hook event (fig. 1, see abstract).

Regarding claims 2, 7, 9, 11, 16, 18, Ihata further teaches the following: step of disconnecting the call after the step of transmitting (this is implied by on-hook state of the caller

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telephone), transmitting over the private network and/or public network is accomplished via DTMF signaling, disconnect means (reads on 2, fig. 1) for disconnecting the call after transmitting means transmits the stored callback number, transmitting means includes means (5, fig. 1) for DTMF signaling, disconnect means (reads on 2, fig. 1) includes means (implicit) for sending a trunk release (fig. 1, see abstract).

Ihata differs from the claimed invention by not teaching storing ELIN number relating to emergency call and transmitting it.

However, Hoskinson discloses emergency response system which teaches the following: storing ELIN number relating to emergency call and transmitting it (col. 6 lines 46-65).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Ihata's system to provide for the following: storing ELIN number relating to emergency call and transmitting it as this arrangement would enable transmitting ELIN number in connection with an emergency call as taught by Hoskinson, thus providing enhancements to the application capability of Ihato's system.

3. Claims 3, 12, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ihata in view of Hoskinson as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Sato et al. (JP410051553A, hereinafter Sato).

Regarding claims 3 and 12, the combination does not teach the following: prior to the step of transmitting, initiating a timer, wherein the step of disconnecting is performed after the timer expires.

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However, Sato discloses communication equipment which teaches the following: prior to the step of transmitting, initiating a timer (133, fig. 1), wherein the step of disconnecting is performed after the timer expires.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: prior to the step of transmitting, initiating a timer, wherein the step of disconnecting is performed after the timer expires as this arrangement would provide means to prevent useless occupation of subscriber's line as taught by Sato.

4. Claims 4, 6, 13, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ihata in view of Hoskinson as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Matsuura (JP410210171A).

Regarding claims 4, 6, 13, and 15, the combination does not teach the following: step of transmitting to the public network is accomplished via ISDN SETUP message, step of disconnecting is accomplished via an ISDN DISCONNECT message.

However, Matsuura discloses ISDN data terminal equipment which teaches the following: step of transmitting to the public network is accomplished via ISDN SETUP message, step of disconnecting is accomplished via an ISDN DISCONNECT message (fig. 1, see abstract).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: step of transmitting to the public network is accomplished via ISDN SETUP message, step of disconnecting is accomplished

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via an ISDN DISCONNECT message as these are well known protocols in ISDN system to be provided for, thus enhancing the application capability of the combination.

5. Claims 5 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ihata in view of Hoskinson as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Israelsson (US PAT: 6,301,483 B1, filed 11-10-1998).

Regarding claims 5 and 14, the combination does not teach the following: transmitting is accomplished over a private network via QSIG ISDN SETUP message signaling.

However, Israelsson discloses device network and methods concerning cordless communication which teaches the following: transmitting is accomplished over a private network via QSIG ISDN SETUP message signaling (col. 7 lines 29-32).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: transmitting is accomplished over a private network via QSIG ISDN SETUP message signaling as these are well known protocols used in the communication system and provide for, thus enhancing the application capability of the combination.

6. Claims 8 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ihata in view of Hoskinson as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Tanaka et al. (US PAT: 6,243,442B1, filed 12-19-1997, hereinafter Tanaka).

Regarding claims 8 and 17, the combination does not teach the following: transmitting is accomplished via CAMA trunk type signaling.

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However, Tanaka discloses telephone exchange apparatus which teaches the following: transmitting is accomplished via CAMA trunk type signaling (col. 8 lines 66-67, col. 9 lines 1-14).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: transmitting is accomplished via CAMA trunk type signaling as this arrangement would provide redundancy for transmitting emergency calls as taught by Tanaka.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melur Ramakrishnaiah whose telephone number is (703) 305-1461. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7 AM to 4 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz, can be reached on (703) 305-4708. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 305-9508.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

8. **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

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Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 308-6306, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or:

(703) 305-9508 (for informal or draft communications, please label
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,
Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).


Melur. Ramakrishnaiah

PATENT EXAMINER

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